

Section VI

Retail Industry

Figure 6.1 Employment in the Hampton Roads Retail Industry63

Figure 6.2 Distribution of Retail Employment63

Figure 6.3 Retail Employment as a Share of Total Employment in the U.S. and
Hampton Roads64

Figure 6.4 Change in Retail Employment in Hampton Roads and
Reference Metro Areas64

Figure 6.5 Inflation-Adjusted Taxable Retail Sales and Income.65

Figure 6.6 Monthly Hampton Roads Taxable Sales and U.S. Retail Sales65

Figure 6.7 Retail Sales by Business Category66

Figure 6.8 Change in Retail Sales by Business Category66

Figure 6.9 Retail Establishments in Hampton Roads.....67

Figure 6.10 Retail Sales per Establishment in Hampton Roads.....67

Figure 6.11 Internet Sales as a Percentage of Total Retail Sales in the U.S.68

The Retail Industry in Hampton Roads

Trade is the backbone of an integrated regional economy because the exchange of goods and services is a primary driver in creating value and providing benefit to market participants. One of the best readily available ways to measure trade is through retail sales. When Hampton Roads' economy grows, retail sales grow even more rapidly as increased income is quickly passed through to consumption of goods and services. Conversely, during the most recent recession, retail sales shrunk considerably as individuals had to cut back on their purchases.

Hampton Roads' retail employment has declined from 93,700 jobs in 2007 to 85,600 in 2013, an 8.6% decline in employment. Retail employment fell further than retail sales, which are only down 6.8% between 2007 and 2013. This was likely caused by the fact that while retail sales have experienced some recovery from their 12.6% decline, the number of retail establishments in the region has only recently started growing, and retailers remain cautious in increasing payrolls until the regional recovery accelerates.

The regional and national retail experience have diverged considerable, and while both Hampton Roads and the U.S. saw proportional decline in retail sales, the U.S. retail recovery proceeded far more robustly than that of the region. Retail sales have increased by 28.6% nationally since May 2009, while Hampton Roads' retail sales only began increasing after March 2010, growing by 10.1%.

While some of the regional retail sales have been lost to the growth of internet sales, there seem to be other factors at work as well. Despite the continued growth of regional incomes during the recovery, the retail sales industry has likely been held back by the decline in household wealth during the recession.

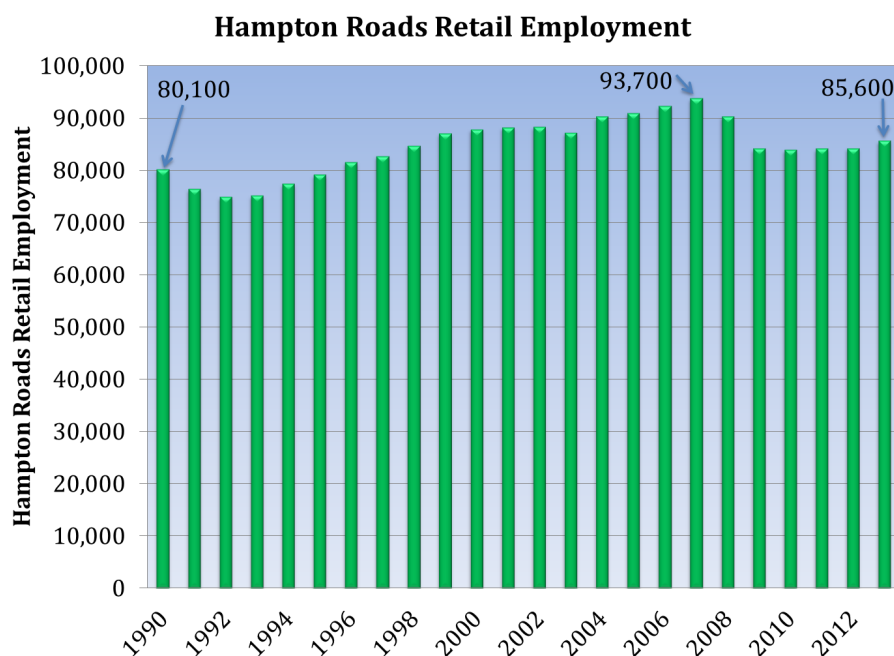
Figure 6.1 Employment in the Hampton Roads Retail Industry

Why is it important?

One measure of the economic impact of the retail trade industry comes from counting the number of employees the industry supports in the region.

How are we doing?

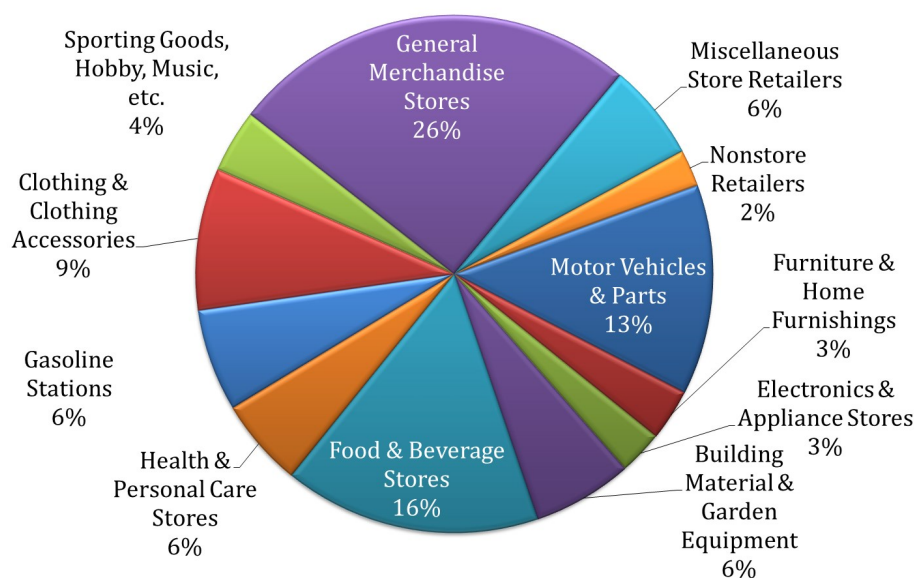
Retail employment fell from its 2007 peak of 93,700 jobs. Since the end of the recession, the industry has only begun to hire individuals in this region. Employment has increased by 6.9% since 1990, but during the same period regional employment has increased by 23.9%.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, HRPDC

Figure 6.2 Distribution of Retail Employment

2012 Hampton Roads Retail Employment by Category



Source: Virginia Employment Commission, HRPDC

Why is it important?

The retail sector consists of a variety of sub-sectors, each of which are subject to unique market forces. In order to appreciate how market changes affect the retail industry, it is important to observe the composition of retail employment.

How are we doing?

General merchandise, food & beverage stores, and motor vehicles & parts account for the majority of retail employment in Hampton Roads. A myriad of other business categories constitute the other 45% of retail employment.

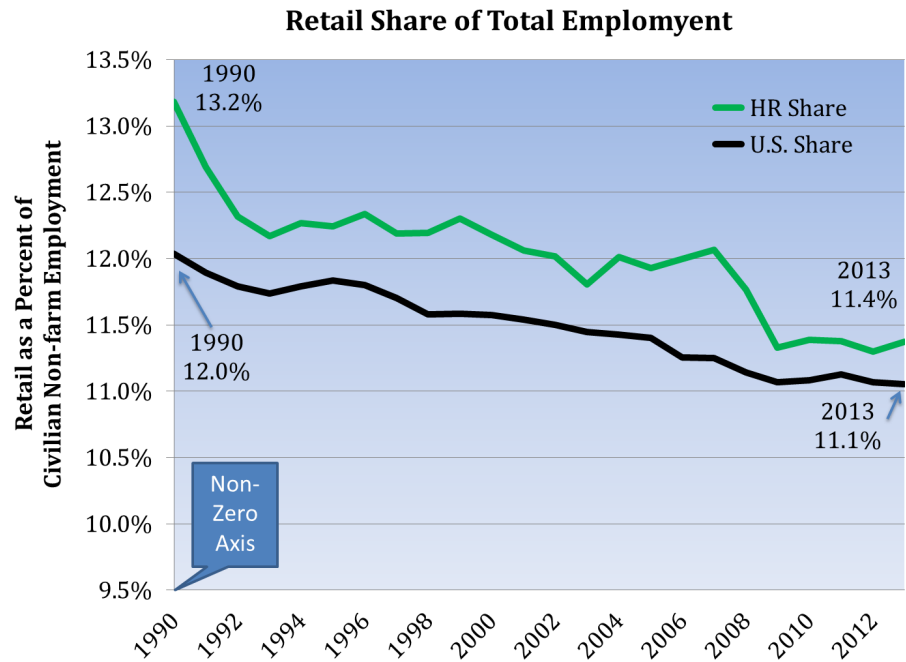
Figure 6.3 Retail Employment as a Share of Total Employment in Hampton Roads and the U.S.

Why is it important?

A measure of the importance of retail trade to the regional economy is the share of employment that has been derived from retail sales.

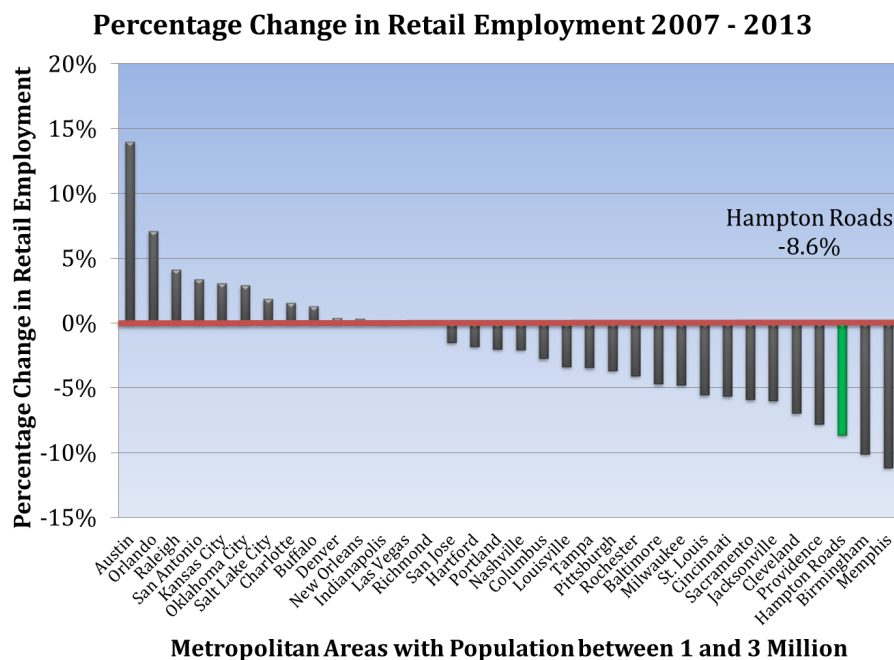
How are we doing?

Retail employment as a share of total employment has declined fairly steadily since 1990, reaching 11.4% in 2013. The most significant periods of decline have occurred during recessions, and indicate that retail employment tends to be sensitive to the economic conditions. Retail employment forms a greater share of total employment regionally than in the U.S. as a whole.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, HRPDC

Figure 6.4 Change in Retail Employment in Hampton Roads and Reference Metro Areas



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, HRPDC

Why is it important?

It is difficult to measure retail sales of a variety of metropolitan areas using government statistics, thus comparing retail employment enables perspective on how different metropolitan areas have performed over time.

How are we doing?

Hampton Roads saw a much steeper decline in retail employment than the majority of its reference MSAs. Hampton Roads' retail employment has declined 8.6% since the start of the recession, but a majority of the other similarly sized MSAs have seen similar declines.

Figure 6.5 Inflation-Adjusted Taxable Retail Sales and Income

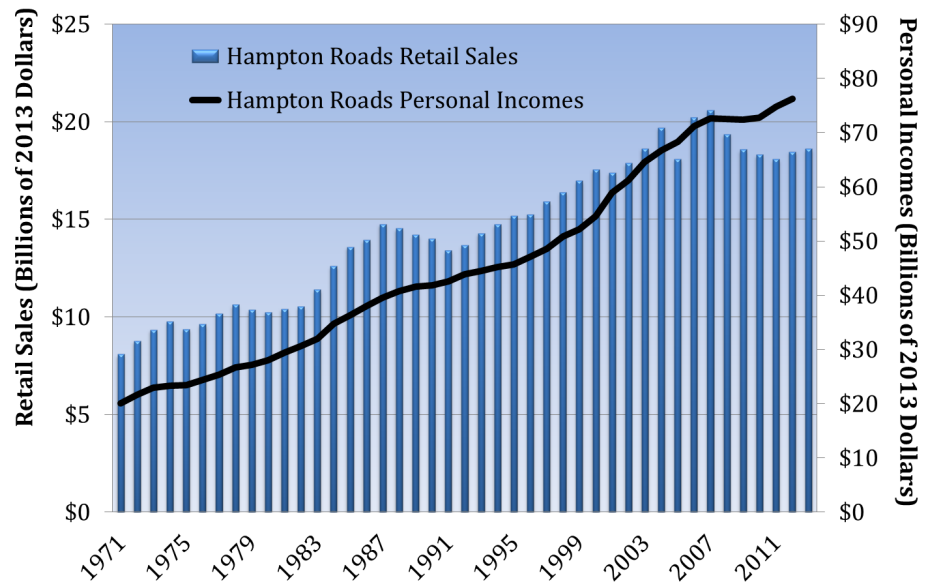
Why is it important?

Retail sales and incomes should be closely linked, and generally increase at the same rate, but over short periods of time will diverge significantly.

How are we doing?

While Hampton Roads' incomes have held relatively constant through the recession, retail sales declined significantly and have yet to recover. While it is difficult to estimate what has driven the effect, it probably has its roots in the local decline in household wealth from the housing correction and general weakness in tourism since the start of the recession.

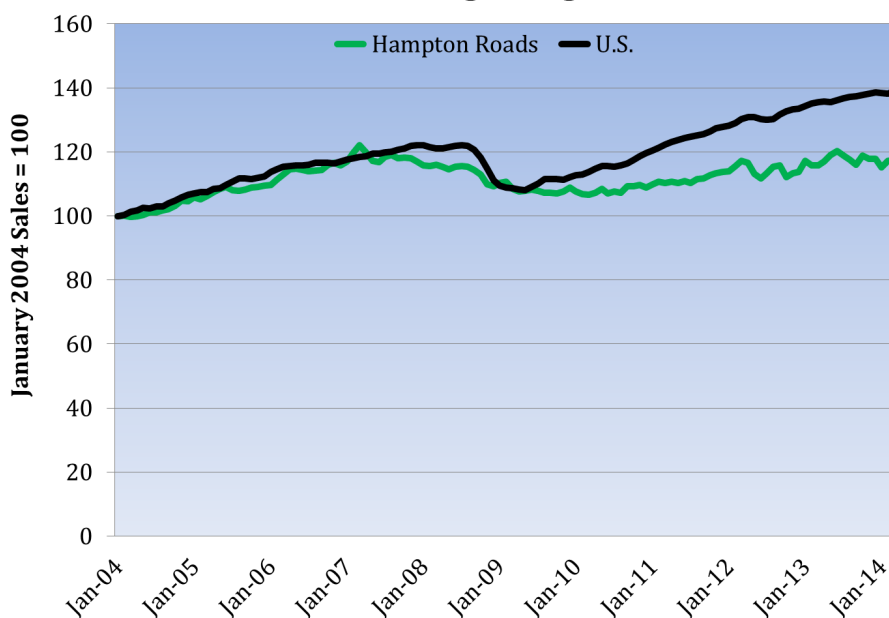
Inflation-Adjusted Hampton Roads Retail Sales and Incomes



Source: Virginia Department of Taxation, Bureau of Economic Analysis, HRPDC

Figure 6.6 Monthly Hampton Roads Taxable Sales and U.S. Retail Sales

Indexed 3-Month Moving Average of Retail Sales



Source: Virginia Department of Taxation, U.S. Census Bureau, HRPDC

Why is it important?

Indexed sales at the regional and national level should change at the same rate assuming equal economic performance. Divergence between retail sales indicates the relative health of retail and the economy in general.

How are we doing?

Hampton Roads' retail sales began declining earlier than U.S. sales, peaking in March 2007. While retail sales declined to a similar extent, both the national and regional retail sales declined by roughly the same magnitude; regional retail sales have not recovered to the same extent.

Figure 6.7 Retail Sales by Business Category**Why is it important?**

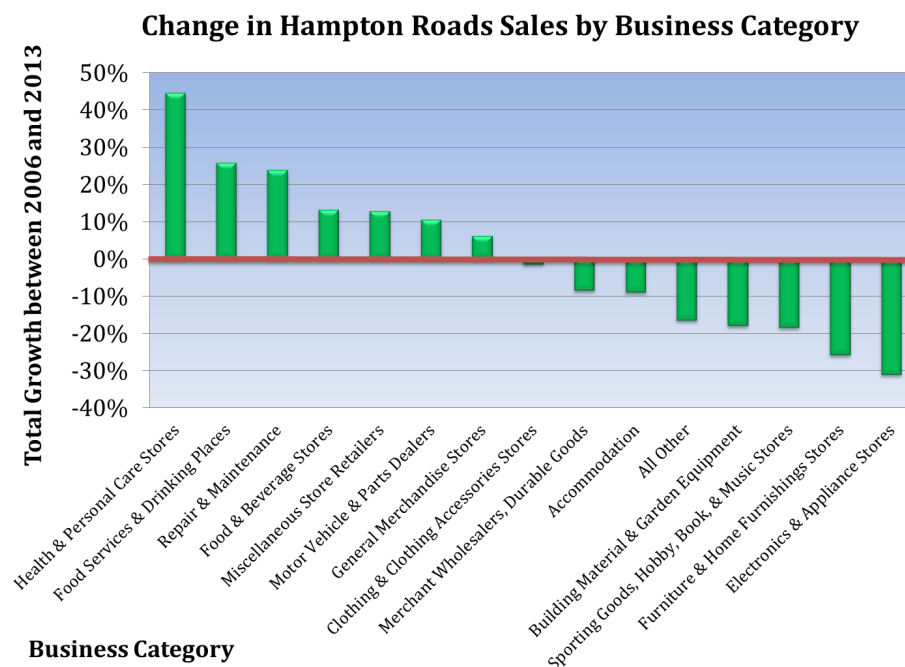
Hampton Roads had 69 different business categories with retail sales in 2013. Measuring the retail sales by type of business offers an alternative understanding of different business category impacts on the regional economy.

How are we doing?

General merchandise stores, which includes department stores as well as businesses such as Walmart and Target, have the largest sales in the region. Grocery stores (food and beverage) and restaurants (food services and drinking places) round out the top three.



Source: Virginia Department of Taxation, HRPDC

Figure 6.8 Change in Retail Sales by Business Category

Source: Virginia Department of Taxation, HRPDC

Why is it important?

Growth or decline in retail sales by business category indicates how the regional economy is changing and how various business categories have responded to recent economic conditions.

How are we doing?

Health & personal care products spending has grown since the beginning of the recession. Surprisingly, spending on restaurants has also grown through this period, both on a regional and a national level. Other categories have underperformed, including electronics, furniture, and entertainment/discretionary goods.

Figure 6.9 Retail Establishments in Hampton Roads**Why is it important?**

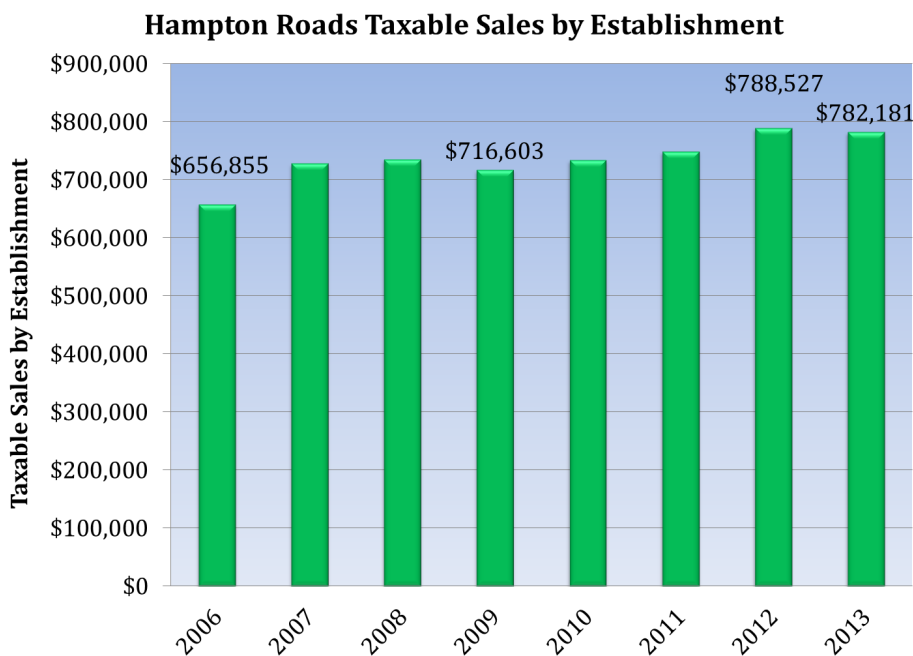
The number of establishments that have taxable sales serves as another indicator of the health of the retail sector. As the economy improves, the number of retail locations should expand.

How are we doing?

The number of retail locations declined throughout the recession as businesses closed and new business formation slowed down in this region. The number of retail locations began to increase in 2013.



Source: Virginia Department of Taxation, HRPDC

Figure 6.10 Retail Sales per Establishment in Hampton Roads

Source: Virginia Department of Taxation, HRPDC

Why is it important?

Retail sales per establishment measures the health of individual retail outlets, although these numbers need to be analyzed carefully, as the prevalence of big box stores versus smaller boutiques can affect this number.

How are we doing?

Even as retail sales declined during the recession, retail sales per establishment grew slightly as a result of so many establishments closing throughout the region.

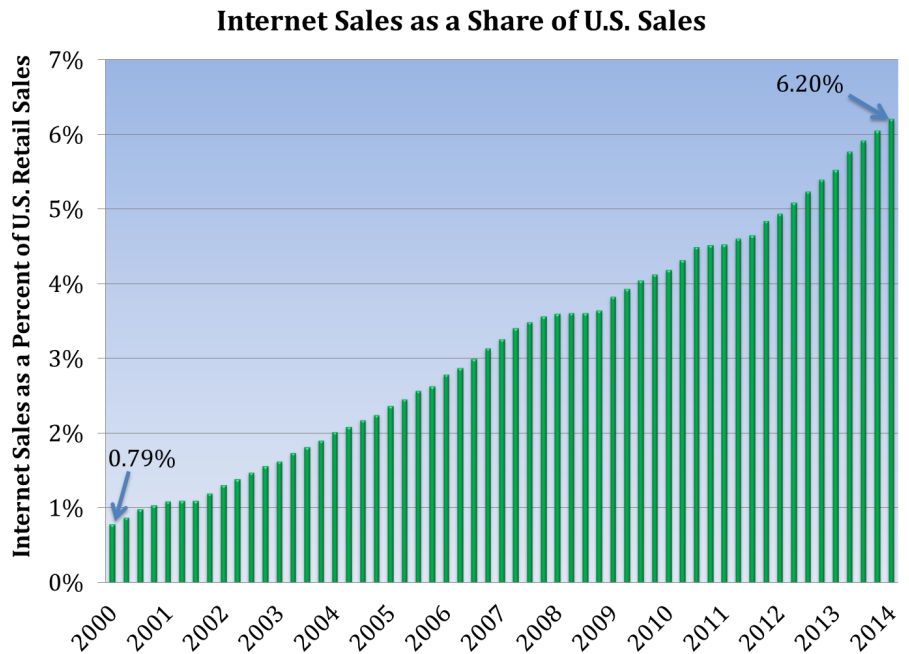
Figure 6.11 Internet Sales as a Percentage of Total Retail Sales in the U.S.

Why is it important?

Internet sales are an important part of modern commerce and offer affordable options for many consumers without adequate local retailers. Unfortunately, very few internet retailers directly pay taxes, nor do they hire local workers or pay property taxes to localities.

How are we doing?

Internet sales have grown strongly as a share of all U.S. sales since 2000, and now represent 6.2% of all retail sales nationally.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, HRPDC